M.R.O. 14—18,000—27-6-34

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1924 Press Mis.

3834 - 3874

Dated 17 — 8 — 18 67

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
17th August 1867.

No. 353A. Read the following Telegram from Home Secretary, Simla, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Madras, dated 20th June 1867 :—

Referring to your No. 955 of 29th April, please submit draft of a Proclamation your Government would wish issued for defining boundary.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

No. 354. From the Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 17th August 1867, No. 1,924.

SIR,

Miscellaneous.

1. With reference to your Telegram dated 17th June 1867, I am directed to forward herewith draft of a Notification to be published by the Government of India, in order to give effect to the line of boundary settled between this and the Bombay Presidencies, as stated in my letter of the 29th April 1867, No. 955.

2. It seems desirable that an Officer from each District, North and South Canara, should jointly superintend the erection of permanent boundary marks along the whole line, if approved by the Government of India.

Draft of Notification to be issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

With reference to the Proclamations dated 15th April 1862, Nos. 1,921 and 1,922, transferring the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talook of Cundapoor, from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Presidency of Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council hereby notifies, for the information of all concerned, that the boundary between the Talooks of Cundapoor in South Canara, Madras Presidency, and Honore in North Canara, Bombay Presidency, has been defined as hereunder stated.

"The Divitikal stream forms the boundary from the sea on the west up to the bridge across that stream on the main coast road, leading from Bhatkal to Baindúr (a distance of about two miles). From the bridge southwards for about a quarter of a mile, the road itself is the boundary line. The line then turns east, leaving the road nearly at right angles, at a place marked by a boundary stone, and passing by a mound called "Bole-katte," situated a few yards to the east of the road, takes a north-easterly direction, following precisely the road or pathway leading to Kadab; and from a point on the said road, marked by a boundary stone south of "Kaval-katta," strikes south as far as another boundary stone set up 100 yards from the limits of a land called "Sarpana Mane," situated to the west. It then turns eastward, along the road leading to Nujji, and again turns south, proceeding in a straight line from a point where a boundary stone has been put up on the said road west of a spot called "Jetkana bana," until it meets the Sankadagoondy stream, at a place marked by a boundary stone. The line then follows the Sankadagoondy stream for above six miles due east, until the junction formed with it by

the Hossoor nullah, which stream thence forms the boundary for about half a mile up to where it joins the trench called "Kallu-todu." This trench then forms the boundary for about half a mile up to the foot of a small hill, over which the boundary line is marked by stones; the line then passes between two mounds called 'Jodu-katte,' and leads up along the south side of a small ruined Fort called "Korar-kote," situated on a hill just below the Ghaut, and due west of a high peak on the Ghaut called "Alletur," on the Mysore frontier, where it terminates."

17th August 1867.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1924-

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR, I have the honour to

your telegram dated 17th

June 1867, I am directed

to forward herewith draft

of ~~a~~ Proclamation to be

published by the Govern-

ment of India in order to

give effect to the ~~new~~ line of

boundary settled between this and

the Bombay Presidencies

~~proposed~~ as stated in my letter of the

29th April 1867, No. 955.

I have the honour to

be, Sir, Your

Obd. humble Servant

&c. &c. &c.

Draft of ~~Proclamation~~ Notification to be issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

With reference to the Proclamation dated 15th April 1862, &c. 1921 and 1922, transferring the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Taluk of Gundapoor, from the Presidency of Fort St. George to the Presidency of Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council hereby notifies for the information of all concerned, that the boundary between the Taluks of Coondapoor in Zillah Canara Bombay Presidency and Honore in the North Canara District

Bhatkal and Honawar in Zillah

Forwarded for information.

Received 15th October 1862.

Bombay Secretariat.

Forwarded for information.

Fort St. George 20th October 1862.

Bombay Secretariat.

Received 15th October 1862.

Fort St. George Secretariat.

Forwarded for information.

Fort St. George 20th October 1862.

Bombay Secretariat.

No. 3534 Dated 20th Oct. 1862.

From the ferry to the bridge on the main road leading from Lahartal to Bandar for a distance of about two miles. The South bank of the road from the bridge for about a quarter of a mile south. The road itself to the boundary line. The line then generally follows the road nearly at right angles at a place marked by a boundary stone and from there by a mound called "Bala Tilla" situated 60 feet south of the road, thence generally following the road as far as the boundary stone set up 100 yards from the limits of a land called "Lanjana bana," situated to the west. It then turns east-ward, along the road leading to Nagga, and again turns south, proceeding in a straight line from a point where a boundary stone has been put up on the said road west of a spot called "Jettana bana" until it meets the Lankadyonady stream, at a place marked by a boundary stone. The line then follows the Lankadyonady stream for about six miles due east, until the junction formed with it by the Hogleor nullah, which [illegible] thence to form the boundary for about half a mile up to where it joins the [illegible] called

boundary stone set up 100 yards from the limits of a land called "Lanjana bana," situated to the west. It then turns east-ward, along the road leading to Nagga, and again turns south, proceeding in a straight line from a point where a boundary stone has been put up on the said road west of a spot called "Jettana bana" until it meets the Lankadyonady stream, at a place marked by a boundary stone. The line then follows the Lankadyonady stream for about six miles due east, until the junction formed with it by the Hogleor nullah, which [illegible] thence to form the boundary for about half a mile up to where it joins the [illegible] called

called "Kallu-todu." This
~~track~~ ~~ditch~~ then forms the
boundary for about half a
mile up to the foot of a small
hill, over which the boundary
line is marked by stones; the
line then passes between two
mounds called "Jodu-katte,"
and leads up along the south
side of a small ruined fort
called "Kora-kote," situated
on a hill just below the
Ghaut, and due west of a
high peak on the Ghaut
called "Alletur" ~~on the~~
~~Mysore frontier~~ 2 furs
11 chains.

16.